- (19) Japan Patent Office (JP)
- (12) Publication of Patent Application (A)
- (11) Publication Number of Patent Application: JP-A-59-38932
- (51) Int.Cl. 3 Identification Number 7/00

G 11 B

101

G 06 K

19/06

Intraoffice Reference Number

7247-5D

7313-5B

(43) Date of Publication of Application: March 3, 1984

Number of Invention: 1

Request for Examination: not made

- (4 pages in total)
- (54) Digital laser recording process
- (21) Patent Application: Sho-57-149663
- (22) Application Date: August 27, 1982
- (72) Inventor: Masahiro Orugawa

c/o Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

1006 Oaza Kadoma Kadoma-shi

(72) Inventor: Hidetsugu Kawabata

c/o Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

1006 Oaza Kadoma Kadoma-shi

(71) Applicant: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

1006 Oaza Kadoma Kadoma-shi

(74) Agent: Patent Attorney, Toshio Nakao and another one

Specification

1. Title of the Invention

Digital laser recording process

2. Claim

A digital laser recording process comprising:

Configuring an optical head in such a manner as to condense a light beam from a laser source on a recording medium and to automatically focus at the same time on said recording medium surface, and to scan the light beam in one axial direction;

along with the movement of the optical head or the recording medium along said recording medium surface in the direction perpendicular to the scanning direction of said light beam;

constituting unified information via single or repeated scanning of said light beam;

and switching the laser light on or off corresponding to the digital information to be recorded to perform recording.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

[Field of Industrial Application]

The present invention relates to a process of recording digital information such as computer data, personal identification signal, sound signal, etc. by means of laser light on a recording medium.

[Constitution of Conventional Examples and Their Problems]

Conventionally, media which are recorded by means of laser light include optical discs, optical cards, optical films, etc.

The information recording method for an optical disc consisted of switching light on or off along with disc rotation to perform dot-shaped recording. An optical card using a similar optical recording material is proposed as a recording material. As the recording method for such an optical card, a recording light beam has been switched on and off along with the movement of the card along the card plane to perform dot-shaped recording. Since the signals recorded in the form of dots are of micrometer order, an extremely high precision registration technique is required between the light beam for reproduction and the recorded dot-shaped signal for signal reproduction. For that purpose, a servo unit for light beam focusing and a servo unit for track registration are required, thus making the reproduction apparatus complicated.

On the other hand, in the sound recording, image recording, etc. in a film, the running film is scanned by a laser beam by means of a light deflector whereby the scanning width is corresponded to the level of signal or the signal intensity ir corresponded to the laser beam intensity with the scanning width kept constant. However, each of these recordings is of analog, and essentially equivalent to an analog recording using a conventional lamp light source whereby the reproduction method is based on reading the signal as analog information.

[Purpose of the Invention]

The purpose of the present invention is to provide a digital

laser recording method which eliminates the necessity of track registration during reproduction and thus makes the apparatus simple by improving the recording method using laser light in digital mode.

[Constitution of the Invention]

The digital laser recording process of the present invention comprises:

Configuring an optical head in such a manner as to condense a light beam from a laser source on a recording medium and to automatically focus at the same time on said recording medium surface, and to scan the light beam in one axial direction;

along with the movement of the optical head or the recording medium along said recording medium surface in the direction perpendicular to the scanning direction of said light beam;

constituting unified information via single or repeated scanning of said light beam;

and switching the laser light on or off corresponding to the digital information to be recorded to perform recording. [Description of Examples]

Fig. 1 shows one example of the present invention; in Fig. 1, an optical head is comprised of a laser light source 1, a collimator lens 2, a polarizing beam splitter 3, a scanning mirror 4, a 1/4 wavelength plate 5, an objective lens 6, a focus error signal detector 7 and an objective lens driving magnet 8. The linearly polarized light beam emitting from the laser light

source 1 is converted to parallel beam by means of the collimator lens 2, and most of the light passes the polarizing beam splitter 3. Further, the light beam is reflected by the scanning mirror 4, becomes circularly polarized via the 1/4 wavelength plate 5, and condensed as a spot on the surface of a recording medium 9 by means of the objective lens 6. The light reflected by the recording medium 9 advances via the perfectly reversed pass, and, after passing the 1/4 wavelength plate 5, becomes linearly polarized light rotating by 90° relative to the impinging state, and is reflected by the polarizing beam splitter 3. The focus position is detected from this reflected light by means of the focus error signal detector 7. And by feeding back this information, the objective lens driving magnet 8 is operated. The recording performance for such operation, as is shown in Fig. 2, gives a wave-form recording pattern 10 by shifting the recording medium 9 along the medium plane in the direction of arrow B along with the vibration of the scanning mirror 4 at a constant amplitude and a constant period. Under such operation, a recording pattern as shown in Fig. 3 can be obtained by controlling the transport speed of the recording medium, the oscillating width and the period of the light beam driven by the scanning mirror 4, and switching the laser light on and off in response to the information signal. While a track registration in sub-micron order was necessary for the case of dot-shaped recording as in conventional technique, track

registration is completely unnecessary by virtue of designing the beam amplitude during recording to be wide to some extent according to the present invention.

By way of precaution, though, in the explanation above, in order to efficiently detect the focusing error signal, the combination of a polarized beam splitter 3 and a 1/4 wavelength plate 5 was shown, use of a half mirror is also possible instead of these elements. In addition, though a scanning mirror was shown as the light deflector that scans light, it is also effective to use an acoustic optical light deflector, too.

Specifically, a semi-conductor laser with an output of 16 mW at 830 nm wavelength was used as the laser light source 1. The beam was then converted to a parallel beam with a longer axis of 6 mm and a shorter axis of 4 mm via a collimator lens 2 of a numerical aperture of 0.28, effective viewing angle of 1.4 mm ϕ , an operating distance of 4.5 mm. After passing through the polarizing beam splitter 3, the optical axis of the beam was rotated by 90° by means of the scanning mirror 4 with a following frequency of 200 Hz and the maximum vibrating angle of 2°. And through the 1/4 wavelength plate 5 for 830 nm wavelength light and by means of the objective lens 6 of a numerical aperture of 0.65, an effective viewing field of 0.6 mm and an operating distance of 1.3 mm, a beam spot of 1.3 µm x 2 µm was obtained. Here, the transmission efficiency of the total optical system was 32%, giving an output of 6 mW on the medium surface. Further,

the beam oscillating width on the medium surface caused by driving the scanning mirror 4 was 0.8 mm at maximum. On the other hand, as the recording medium, one comprising a 6000 A thick film consisting of a 1:1 (by weight) mixture of nitrocellulose and a metal complex salt formed on a card-formed plastic support with a size of 86 mm x 54 mm and a thickness of 1 mm was used.

By using such a recording medium and an optical system and conducting recording under the conditions of the transporting speed for the recording medium of 0.7 mm/sec, the scanning mirror frequency of 100 Hz, and the scanning width of 0.5 mm, the recording pattern as shown in Fig. 4 was obtained. In the recording, a signal of 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0 - - - which was F2F-modulated was used.

By setting the laser output power the aforementioned recording optical head at 2 mW, fixing the scanning mirror without conducting any intensive track registration, and setting the transport speed of the recording medium at 0.4 m/sec, the information signal recorded in this way was detected along with the detection and feed-back of the focusing error signal, which was amplified and converted to TTL level to give the waveform shown in Fig. 6.

[Effect of the Invention]

As is evident from the foregoing example, by adopting the method of the present invention, no necessity of track registration is required. Thus, the method has an advantage

of achieving simplification of the optical head as well as the circuit for reproduction, and thus is effective in the fields such as automated wicket and personnel identification applications at terminal units where a large number of reproduction apparatuses compared to the recording apparatus are required.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an optical system to which the present invention is applied, Fig. 2 is a drawing for describing the operation during recording, Figs. 3 and 4 are drawings illustrating recording patterns, and Fig. 5 shows the wave form of the reproduced output of said patterns.

- 1: Laser light source
- 2: Collimator lens
- 3: Polarizing beam splitter
- 4: Scanning mirror
- 5: Objective lens
- 6: 1/4 wavelength plate
- 7: Focus error signal detector
- 8: Objective lens-driving magnet
- 9: Recording medium

Name of the agent: Attorney Toshio Nakano and another one Fig. 1

- Fig. 2
- Fig. 3
- Fig. 4
- Fig. 5

(B) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

① 特許出願公開

¹⁰ 公開特許公報 (A)

昭59-38932

⑤Int. Cl.³
 G 11 B 7/00
 G 06 K 19/06

識別記号 101 庁内整理番号 7247-5D 7313-5B ⑬公開 昭和59年(1984)3月3日

発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求

(全 4 頁)

⇔ディジタルレーザー記録方法

②特 ②出

願 昭57-149663 願 昭57(1982)8月27日

⑫発 明 者 尾留川正博

門真市大字門真1006番地松下電 粉産業株式会社内

②発明 者 川端秀次

門真市大字門真1006番地松下電 器産業株式会社内

①出 顋 人 松下電器産業株式会社

門真市大字門真1006番地

②代理人 弁理士 中尾敏男 外1名

明 柳 書

1 、 発明の名称

ディジタルレーザー記録方法

2、 特許請求の範囲

3, 発明の評細な説明

着え… か用か野 本発明は、たとえば計算後のデータ、個人線別 信号、音声信号などのディジタル情報を記録する 、レーザー光によって記録旋体上に応母方法に関す るものである。

従来例の構成とその問題点

従来、レーザー光を利用して記録するものには 光 ディスク,光カート,光学フィルムなどがある。 光 ディスクに於ける情報の記 母方法は、ディスク を 回転させながら光をオン,オフさせることによ り , ドット状に記録していた。 同様の光 記録材料 を用いた記録部材として光カードが接睾されてい るがとの光カートへの記録方法はカートを平面に 沿って移動させながら記録用光ビームをオン。オ フ させるととにより。ドット状に記録していた。 と れらドット状に記録された信号はミクロン単位 であるため、信号の再生時には再生用光ビームと 記録されたドット状の信号との間に極めて高精証 の 位置合わせ技術が必要とされる。とのためサビ - ムの焦点合わせのため のサーボ装置、トラック 合わせのためのサーボ 装筐が必 要であり、このた め再生要性が複雑化していた。

一方、フィルムへの録音・瞬題などではフィルムを走行させながらレーザービームを先傷向器で 走遊し、その走を巾に信号の強弱を対応させるか、

1958859- 38932(2)

または皮変巾を一定化してレーザービー 4 強度に 信 等の強度を列応させることが提端されている。 しかしたがら、これらはいずれもフナログ配験 あり、従来のランプ光減を用いたフナログ配験と 本質的化は同等であり、再生方式もフナログ情報 として成み収るものである。

袋棚の目的

本発明の目的はレーザー先でディジタル記録する 脳の記憶力法を改善する ことにより、再生時に 対けるトラック自わせを不破とし、装置の間 素化 を 図ることができるディジタルレーザー記録力法 を 毎なることができるディジタルレーザー記録力法

発明の構成

本発明のディジョルレーザー配対方成は、レー ザー光線からの光ビームを配減線体上に乗光させる と共に上記記線線体の面上で基点を自動かに結 はせるように構成し、かつ上記記を解像の面上で 上記光ビームを一幅方向に走蓋させるように構成 した光学へッド又上記記録媒体を上記光 の報方向に対応で上記記録媒体を上記光 の表方面とは底変する方向に平行移動しをから

リッター3にて反射される。との反射光からフォ カス制券信号検出器でにより焦点位置を検出し。 それをフィードバックするととにより対物レンペ 以助用磁石8を作動させる。とのときの配線制作 。 は 第2凶に示す通り、 スキャニングミラー 4を一 定の振幅及び一定の周期で矢印み方向に振動させ ながら紀録媒体9を媒体面に沿って矢印B方向に 移動させると、波坦の記録パターン1 口が得られ る。とのとき、記録媒体の送りスピード・スキャ ニングミラー4の駆動による光ビームの揺れ巾を よびその周期を調節し、情報信号に対応させてレ サー光をオン。オフさせると第3凶に示すよう な 記録 パターンが得られる。 これを再生する とき 従来のようにドット の記録の場合ではサブミクロ ン オーダー のトラック合 わせが 必要であったのに 対し、本実施例によれば、記録時のビームの振幅 をある程度広くしておくことにより、トラック合 わせを全く必要とせず装値の耐柔化を果たすこと ができるものである。

カおト駅の説明ではフォーカス製差信号を効率

新 体例 の 1世間

よく検出するため、備光ビームスプリッターコと 次度展のの飼育力はを示したがこれらに代わり ハーフミラーを用いることも可能である。また、 光を定案する先備先母としてスキャニングミラー を栄したが、音響光学先偏向器などを用いること 有効である。

79588359- 38932(3)

大 O.8 m であった。一方、 記録媒体は8 6 m X 5 4mm、爆み1mmのカード状のブラスチック添板 上に二トロセルロースと金属鉛塩を1:1(薫量 比)に傷合した海峡を6 COO A 形成させたものを 用いた。

とれらの記録媒体および光学系を用いて、記録 び 体の送り速度 O.7 mm / 800、スキャニングミラー 間波数100日ェ,スキャニング巾の.5 ma で記録 した結果、鮮4凶に示す能域パターンが得られた。 とのとき信号は1,0,1,0,1,0....の信 号をF2F変調したものを用いた。

このようにして配録された信号を前記記録用光 学ヘッドのレーザー出力を2mWにし、トラック 合 わせは特に行 なわずスキャニングミラーを固定 させ、記録媒体の送り速度を0.4m/mにしてフ ォーカス 誤差信号を検出 してフィードバックする と共に情報信号を検出し、増幅してTTLレベル に変換した結果、餌ち凶に示す波形が得られた。 数明の効果

以上の実施例から明らかなように本発明による

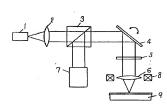
記 録方法を用いれば再生時 におけるトラック合わ せは特に必要とするととがないので再生用光学へ ッドおよび回路系の崩壊化が図れる利点を有し、 特に自動改札や端末機器での本人照合など、記録 機に対し再生機を多数必要とする分野に有効であ

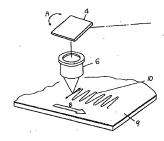
4、 図面の簡単な脱明

第1凶は本発明を適用するための光学系のプロ ック説明図、部2図はその記録時の動作説明図。 第3回、無4回は肥燥パターン図、鮮6回はその 再生出力故形図である。

1 ……レーザー光源。2 ……コリメータレンズ。 3……個光ピームスプリッター。4……スキャニン グミラー、5…… /4 波長板、8…… 対物レンズ、 7 ……フォーカス誤差信号校出器。8 ……対物レ ンズ派励磁石、9 …… 配録媒体。

代理人の氏名 弁理士 中 尾 敵 男 ほか1名









86 4 52



200 µm



This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

| ☐ BLACK BORDERS |
|---|
| \square image cut off at top, bottom or sides |
| ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING |
| \square blurred or illegible text or drawing |
| ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES |
| ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS |
| ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS |
| ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT |
| ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY |
| OTHER: |

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.